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General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 54

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 30th, 31st, 34th and 41st meetings, on 3, 4, 12 November and 9 December 2009. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.30, 31, 34 and 41). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 7th meetings, from 5 to 7 October (see A/C.2/64/SR.2-7).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/64/260);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (A/64/317) transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2009/80);

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(c) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-second session, Nairobi, 30 March-3 April 2009 (A/64/8);

(d) Letter dated 6 March 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Muscat Declaration on Water adopted by the Ministerial Forum on Water of the Group of 77, held from 23 to 25 February 2009 (A/64/65).

4. At the 30th meeting, on 3 November, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/64/SR.30).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.32 and A/C.2/64/L.70

5. At the 34th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced and orally corrected a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)" (A/C.2/64/L.32), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005, 61/206 of 20 December 2006, 62/198 of 19 December 2007 and 63/221 of 19 December 2008,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006, 2007/249 of 26 July 2007, 2008/239 of 23 July 2008 and 2009/238 of 29 July 2009,

"*Recalling* the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

"*Recalling also* the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,

"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum

prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,

"*Recognizing* that the current financial crisis could negatively affect the ability of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to mobilize resources and promote the use of incentives and market measures as well as the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for supporting private sector investment in affordable housing,

"*Welcoming* the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013 and its efforts, as a non-resident agency, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks,

"*Noting* the efforts of UN-Habitat in strengthening its collaboration with international and regional development banks and domestic financial institutions to combine public and private capital with capacity-building and policy reform activities in order to improve access by the poor to water and sanitation and affordable housing finance in support of the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Welcoming* the offer of the Government of Brazil and the city of Rio de Janeiro to host the fifth session of the World Urban Forum from 22 to 26 March 2010,

"*Reaffirming* the increased importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in helping developing countries to develop capacities to achieve their national goals, including those related to sustainable human settlements and urban development,

"*Recalling* its invitation to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep developments in housing finance systems under review in view of the current global economic and financial crisis, and its decision to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on the subject,

"*Recognizing* the continued need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

"*Recognizing also* the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the development of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, established by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 21/10,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on

Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);

"2. *Welcomes* the efforts of UN-Habitat in the continued implementation of its Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013, and encourages Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to contribute to UN-Habitat so as to further strengthen its efforts in institutional reform, and the pursuit of management excellence, including results-based management;

"3. *Stresses the need* for Governments, in the light of the current economic and financial crisis for Member States, to assess the adequacy of their respective housing and related infrastructure policies to meet the needs of their growing urban populations and, in particular, the needs of the poor and other vulnerable groups, and requests UN-Habitat to assist Governments in this regard;

"4. *Encourages* Governments to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization and strengthen the role and contribution of their respective local authorities in applying those principles and practice, in order to improve the living conditions of vulnerable urban populations, including slum-dwellers and the urban poor, and as a major contribution to mitigating the causes of climate change, adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing risks and vulnerabilities in a rapidly urbanizing world, including human settlements in fragile ecosystems, and invites the international donor community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

"5. *Stresses* the need to support South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation, especially by mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis, providing technical assistance and encouraging city-to-city cooperation;

"6. *Reiterates its call* for continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the strategic and institutional objectives of the Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013 and its Global Campaign on Sustainable Urbanization;

"7. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, the Slum Upgrading Facility and the technical cooperation trust funds to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

"8. *Takes note* of the progress made in the implementation of the pilot programmes of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and in this regard urges the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the Trust Fund;

"9. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the General Assembly on housing finance systems in the face of the current economic and financial crisis;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

"11. *Reiterates its call* to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the follow-up to the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences;

"12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

"13. *Decides* to convene, in 2016, the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III);

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled 'Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)'."

6. At its 41st meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)" (A/C.2/64/L.70), submitted by the Rapporteur on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.32.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee agreed to the proposal of the Chairperson to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to act on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.70.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

9. Also at its 41st meeting, the Rapporteur orally corrected the draft resolution by replacing the words "economic and financial crises" with the word "crisis" in the second line of operative paragraph 3 (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.70, as orally corrected (see para. 12).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.70, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.32 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005, 61/206 of 20 December 2006, 62/198 of 19 December 2007 and 63/221 of 19 December 2008,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006, 2007/249 of 26 July 2007, 2008/239 of 23 July 2008 and 2009/238 of 29 July 2009,

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Recalling also the Habitat Agenda,[3] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[4] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6] which calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

Recognizing the negative impact of environmental degradation, including climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity, on human settlements,

Recognizing also that the current financial crisis could negatively affect the ability of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to mobilize resources and promote the use of incentives and market measures as well as the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for supporting private sector investment in affordable housing,

Welcoming with appreciation the important contribution of UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to more cost-effective transitions between emergency relief, recovery and reconstruction, and also the decision to admit UN-Habitat to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

Recognizing the significance of the urban dimension of poverty eradication and the need to integrate water and sanitation and other issues within a comprehensive framework for sustainable development,

Recognizing also the importance of decentralization policies for achieving sustainable human settlements development in line with the Habitat Agenda[3] and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013 and its efforts, as a non-resident agency, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks,

Noting the request of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/5[7] for a joint examination of the governance of UN-Habitat with a view to identifying and implementing ways to improve the transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the existing governance structure and to identify options for any other potential relevant changes for consideration by the Governing Council at its twenty-third session and for the Executive Director to begin work on terms of reference for this exercise,

Noting also the efforts of UN-Habitat in strengthening its collaboration with international and regional development banks and domestic financial institutions to combine public and private capital with capacity-building and policy reform activities in order to improve access by the poor to water and sanitation and affordable housing finance in support of the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of Brazil and the city of Rio de Janeiro to host the fifth session of the World Urban Forum from 22 to 26 March 2010,

Reaffirming the increased importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in helping developing countries to develop capacities in order to achieve their national goals, including those related to sustainable human settlements and urban development,

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/64/8), annex I, sect. B.

Recalling its invitation to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep developments in housing finance systems under review in view of the current global economic and financial crisis, and its decision to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on the subject, and acknowledging the efforts of the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in this regard,

Recognizing the continued need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Recognizing also the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the development of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, established by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 21/10,[8]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[9] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[10]

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of UN-Habitat in the continued implementation of its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, and encourages Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to contribute to UN-Habitat so as to further strengthen its efforts in institutional reform, and the pursuit of management excellence, including results-based management;

3. *Stresses the need* for Member States, taking into consideration, inter alia, the current global crisis, to assess the adequacy of their respective housing and related infrastructure policies to meet the needs of their growing urban populations and, in particular, the needs of the poor and other vulnerable groups, and requests UN-Habitat to assist Governments upon request in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Governments to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization and strengthen the role and contribution of their respective local authorities in applying those principles and practices, in order to, inter alia, ensure access to basic services for all and improve the living conditions of vulnerable urban populations, slum-dwellers and the urban poor, and, as a major contribution to mitigating the causes of climate change, adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing risks and vulnerabilities in a rapidly urbanizing world, including human settlements in fragile ecosystems, and invites the international donor community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/62/8), annex I, sect. B.

[9] See A/64/317, transmitting E/2009/80.

[10] A/64/260.

5. *Stresses* the need for the international community to support South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation, especially by mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis, providing technical assistance and encouraging city-to-city cooperation;

6. *Reiterates its call* for continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the strategic and institutional objectives of the medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013 and its Global Campaign on Sustainable Urbanization;

7. *Stresses* that the affordability of housing has become a major issue that needs to be addressed by mobilizing resources for the poor and other vulnerable groups;

8. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, the Slum Upgrading Facility and the technical cooperation trust funds to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

9. *Acknowledges* the progress made in the implementation of the pilot programmes of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and in this regard invites the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute to the Trust Fund;

10. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the General Assembly on sustainable urbanization to promote understanding of the challenges of rapid urbanization, including, inter alia, climate change, housing finance systems, urban planning and sustainable land management;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[2] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[6]

12. *Reiterates its encouragement* to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the follow-up to the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

14. *Takes note* of the recommendation made by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/1[7] and, having considered the question of convening

in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this question, in collaboration with the Governing Council, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 55

Globalization and interdependence

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled:

> "Globalization and interdependence:
>
> "(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;
>
> "(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
>
> "(c) Science and technology for development"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on sub-items (b) and (c) at its 16th and 17th meetings, on 21 October 2009, and on sub-item (a) at its 23rd and 24th meetings, on 28 October. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.16, 17, 23 and 24). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 7th meetings, from 5 to 7 October (see A/C.2/64/SR.2-7). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be provided in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

* The report of the Committee on the present item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/64/422 and Add.1-3.

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Item 55
Globalization and interdependence

Letter dated 6 March 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Muscat Declaration on Water adopted by the Ministerial Forum on Water of the Group of 77, held from 23 to 25 February 2009 (A/64/65)

Letter dated 30 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the thirty-third annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 on 25 September 2009 (A/64/489)

Item 55 (a)
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Report of the Secretary-General on globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/64/310)

Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (A/64/253)

Letter dated 1 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the proceedings of the second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held from 27 to 30 October 2008 (A/C.2/64/2)

Item 55 (b)
Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (A/64/122)

Item 55 (c)
Science and technology for development

Report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development (A/64/168)

4. At the 16th meeting, on 21 October, introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Corruption and Economic Crime Section of the Treaty and Legal Assistance Branch of the Division for Treaty Affairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (under sub-item (b)) and by the Director of the Division for Technology and Logistics of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (under sub-item (c)) (see A/C.2/64/SR.16).

5. At the 23rd meeting, on 28 October, introductory statements under sub-item (a) were made by the Director of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination and the Chief of the Policy Analysis and Development Branch of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (see A/C.2/64/SR.23).

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 55 (a)

Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 55 (see A/64/422, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 30th, 33rd, 36th, 40th and 41st meetings, on 3, 10 and 19 November and 4 and 9 December 2009. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.30, 33, 36, 40 and 41).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.13 and A/C.2/64/L.63

2. At the 30th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" (A/C.2/64/L.13), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/64/422 and Add.1-3.

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"*Reaffirming* its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled 'Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system', in which the Assembly recognized that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/223 of 19 December 2008,

"*Emphasizing* that middle-income countries must take primary responsibility for their own development, and that their national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of middle-income countries, while taking into account their specific national conditions,

"*Noting* that national averages based on criteria such as per capita income do not always reflect the actual particularities and development needs of the middle-income countries, and recognizing the significant diversity of middle-income countries,

"*Concerned* that, despite the achievements obtained and efforts made by middle-income countries, a significant number of people are still living in poverty and inequalities still remain,

"*Recognizing* the need to support the actions taken by middle-income countries to address their particular challenges,

"*Acknowledging* the vulnerability of middle-income countries to external shocks,

"*Also acknowledging* the negative effects of the current global financial and economic crisis on the development efforts of middle-income countries, and recognizing that these effects are threatening to unravel many of the development gains of the recent past, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Expressing deep concern* that some middle-income countries are highly indebted and, as such, are at risk of severe debt distress, particularly with the onset of the current global financial and economic crisis,

"*Recognizing* that climate change is one of the challenges to the development efforts of middle-income countries,

"*Taking note* of the outcomes of the international conferences on development cooperation with middle-income countries held in Madrid, El Salvador and Windhoek, and the regional conference on the theme 'Increasing the competitiveness of African middle-income countries', held in Cairo,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, in that regard,

underlines the importance of international support through various forms, that is, in accordance with national priorities and development policies, to address the development needs of middle-income countries;

"3. *Acknowledges* the efforts made and successes achieved by many middle-income countries to eradicate poverty and achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their significant contribution to global and regional development and economic stability;

"4. *Recognizes* the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries with a view to supporting their development efforts, including in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation;

"5. *Invites* the United Nations development system to enhance its support to middle-income countries and to improve its coordination and exchange of experiences with other international organizations, international financial institutions and regional organizations in this field as well as to align the programming of its activities more closely with national development strategies while targeting specific existing and emerging needs of middle-income countries;

"6. *Invites* the international community, including international financial institutions, to enhance their support to the development efforts of middle-income countries through targeted and substantial technical assistance, while taking into account their national priorities and development policies and by promoting new partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including bilateral arrangements, as well as by working in competent multilateral, regional and international forums, in support of national development strategies;

"7. *Calls* on the international community to undertake immediate measures to address the new and additional challenges that the current economic and financial crisis has imposed on middle-income countries;

"8. *Underscores* the need for sustained efforts towards achieving debt sustainability in middle-income countries in order to avoid a debt crisis, and in this regard emphasizes the need for coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring;

"9. *Calls* on developed countries to support middle-income countries through the provision of resources, technology transfer and capacity-building in order to overcome their development challenges, including those posed by climate change;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-fifth session, and decides to include in its provisional agenda, under the item 'Globalization and interdependence', a sub-item entitled 'Development cooperation with middle-income countries'."

3. At its 41st meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" (A/C.2/64/L.63), submitted by the Vice Chairperson of the Committee, Mohamed

Cherif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.13.

4. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chairperson, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceeded to act on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63 had no programme budget implications.

6. Also at the 41st meeting, a statement was made by the Vice-Chairperson (Guinea), in the course of which he orally corrected draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63 (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

7. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Belarus, in his capacity as facilitator of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63 (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63, as orally corrected (see para. 21, draft resolution I).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63, draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.13 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16

10. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards a New International Economic Order" (A/C.2/64/L.16).

11. At the 40th meeting, on 4 December, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 52 abstentions (see para. 21, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts

[1] Subsequently, the delegations of Belarus and Togo indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

13. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made before the vote by the representative of the United States; statements were made after the vote by the representatives of Peru, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Chile, Colombia, Canada and Cuba (see A/C.2/64/SR.40).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.41 and A/C.2/64/L.61

14. At the 36th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (A/C.2/64/L.41), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005, 61/207 of 20 December 2006, 62/199 of 19 December 2007 and 63/222 of 19 December 2008 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

"*Recalling also* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 63/224 of 19 December 2008, entitled 'Towards a New International Economic Order',

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009, entitled 'Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development',

"*Recalling also* its resolution 63/199 of 19 December 2008, entitled 'International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization',

"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

"*Reaffirming* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

"*Reaffirming also* the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

"*Recognizing* that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Expressing concern* that the current multiple crises aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

"*Reaffirming its strong support* for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction and eradication strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Recognizes with serious concern* the negative impact of the current financial and economic crises, particularly on developing countries in view of their limited capacity to facilitate export, secure access to credit and pursue effective countercyclical macroeconomic policies, and on the ability to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"3. *Recognizes* that the present financial crisis and the response measures adopted by the Governments of the affected countries have

underlined the important role of the public sector in guaranteeing a safe and stable economic environment;

"4. *Also recognizes* that policies that link economic and social development are required to reduce inequalities within and among countries and guarantee that the poor and vulnerable groups benefit from economic growth and development;

"5. *Further recognizes* the need to pursue those policies at all levels to enable developing countries to pursue both economic growth and social security, in accordance with their national development priorities, including by implementing social protection floors, as appropriate, and in that regard invites the international community, including the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions, to continue working together to assist, as appropriate and upon request, developing countries in their efforts;

"6. *Reiterates* that macroeconomic policies should be aimed at sustaining high rates of inclusive economic growth, full employment, poverty eradication and low and stable inflation and should seek to minimize domestic and external imbalances to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all people, especially the poor, and calls upon all countries to enhance their social protection policies, where appropriate, including through universal access to basic economic and social infrastructure and inclusive social services, as well as capacity-building, taking special care of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

"7. *Recognizes* that greater consistency is required among macroeconomic, trade, aid, financial and environmental policies to support the common aim of making globalization work for all;

"8. *Stresses* the need for better mechanisms and institutions to address systemic weaknesses and enhance the coherence, complementarity and coordination of inclusive and transparent global economic policymaking;

"9. *Underlines* the fact that economies exist in a globalizing world where the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations has meant that the space for national economic policy, that is to say the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and, in this regard, notes with appreciation the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the concept of policy space, as articulated in the São Paulo Consensus, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

"10. *Recognizes* the adverse effect of the crisis in countries in special situations, including least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and on African countries and countries emerging from conflict, as well as the specific development challenges of

middle-income countries and low-income countries with vulnerable and poor populations, and therefore calls for measures to be taken to ensure trade and market access, access to adequate financing and concessionary financing, capacity-building, strengthened support for sustainable development, financial and technical assistance, debt sustainability, measures to facilitate trade, infrastructure development, peace and security and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and for meeting previous international development commitments;

"11. *Reiterates* its call on the United Nations development system to develop a comprehensive crisis response in support of national development strategies through a coordinated approach by United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions at the country level, and in this regard urges the Secretary-General to identify the resources needed to implement the crisis response and suggest how the financing gaps and resource needs could be met;

"12. *Recognizes* that the heavy debt burden endured by many developing countries often constricts their investment in domestic development, also recognizes that the current global financial and economic crises carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries, and calls for bold, encompassing initiatives and mechanisms to resolve the current debt problems of developing countries, particularly countries in Africa and the least developed countries, in an effective and equitable manner, including through debt cancellation;

"13. *Underscores* the fact that the deepening crisis threatens to increase the debt and therefore threatens the debt sustainability of developing countries, which limits the ability of those States to enact appropriate fiscal measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis or to engage in development financing, and therefore affirms that appropriate measures must be taken to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the indebtedness of developing States and to avoid a new debt crisis, including by making full use of existing flexibility within the Debt Sustainability Framework of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

"14. *Reaffirms* the commitment to provide and strengthen support with respect to the special needs of Africa, stresses that eradicating poverty, particularly in Africa, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and therefore underscores the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based economic growth, which is pivotal to bringing Africa into the mainstream of the global economy;

"15. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses, to that end, the importance of making urgent efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern, and calls in this regard for further and effective progress;

"16. *Stresses* the need for increased funding for agriculture to invigorate the agricultural sector, particularly in developing countries, so as to safeguard food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development, and encourages the close economic integration of rural areas with neighbouring urban areas and the creation of rural off-farm employment to narrow rural urban disparities, expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in rural areas;

"17. *Recognizes* that growth strategies and labour policies need to pursue explicit employment objectives in order to achieve a reduction in poverty, and also recognizes that those policies must take into account the gender disparities in women's employment;

"18. *Notes with concern* the unprecedented rise in unemployment as a consequence of the current global financial and economic crises, and recognizes also that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty and, in this regard, calls upon donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to assist developing countries to implement the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Organization, including through the provision of funding, in consultation and cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

"19. *Encourages* all development partners to help strengthen and support national health and education policies and plans of developing countries by providing assistance and funding in accordance with their development needs and priorities;

"20. *Recognizes* that efficient and equitable health systems are needed to effectively implement the disease prevention, care and control programmes required to meet the specific health goals of reducing child and maternal mortality and reducing the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;

"21. *Also recognizes* the need for policies and measures to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead;

"22. *Stresses* the need for strengthening technology transfer commitments, providing more favourable terms for technology transfer under multilateral trading agreements and taking concrete actions to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries in support of the implementation of their sustainable development strategies;

"23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the theme 'Globalization and development: the role of the United Nations and international financial institutions in the context of the current financial and economic crisis' under the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence';

"24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence', the sub-item entitled 'Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence'."

15. At its 41st meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (A/C.2/64/L.61), which was submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Mohamed Cherif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.41.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61 had no programme budget implications.

17. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Vice-Chairperson (Guinea), in the course of which he orally corrected draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61 (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

18. Also at its 41st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61, as orally corrected (see para. 21, draft resolution III).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Nicaragua (see A/C.2/64/SR.41).

20. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.41 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

21. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Development cooperation with middle-income countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

Reaffirming its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled "Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", in which the General Assembly recognized that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

Recalling its resolution 63/223 of 19 December 2008,

Emphasizing that middle-income countries must take primary responsibility for their own development, and that their national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of middle-income countries, while taking into account their specific national conditions,

Noting that national averages based on criteria such as per capita income do not always reflect the actual particularities and development needs of middle-income countries, and recognizing the significant diversity of middle-income countries,

Recognizing that, despite the achievements obtained and efforts made by middle-income countries, a significant number of people are still living in poverty and inequalities remain, and that further investment in social services and economic opportunities are needed in order to reduce these inequalities,

Recognizing also the actions that middle-income countries have taken to address their particular challenges and the needs of their people, and the need for further international efforts to support middle-income countries in this regard,

Acknowledging the negative effects of the current global financial and economic crisis on the development efforts of middle-income countries, which are vulnerable to external shocks,

Expressing concern that some middle-income countries are highly indebted and face increased challenges to their long-term debt sustainability,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

Recognizing that climate change is one of the challenges to sustainable development of middle-income countries,

Taking note of the outcomes of the international conferences on development cooperation with middle-income countries held in Madrid,[3] El Salvador[4] and Windhoek,[5] and the regional conference on the theme "Increasing the competitiveness of African middle-income countries", held in Cairo,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, in that regard, underlines the importance of international support, through various forms, that is well aligned with national priorities to address the development needs of middle-income countries;

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts made and successes achieved by many middle-income countries to eradicate poverty and achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their significant contribution to global and regional development and economic stability;

4. *Also acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

5. *Recognizes* the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries with a view to supporting their development efforts, including in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation;

6. *Invites* the United Nations development system, in particular the funds and programmes, and at the regional level, in accordance with their respective mandates, to improve support, as appropriate, to middle-income countries and to improve coordination and exchange of experiences with other international organizations, international financial institutions and regional organizations in this field as well as to align the programming of its activities more closely with national development strategies while targeting specific existing and emerging needs of middle-income countries;

7. *Invites* the international community, including international financial institutions, to further strengthen their support to the development efforts of middle-income countries through targeted technical assistance, provision of resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate, while taking into account their national priorities and development policies;

8. *Acknowledges* that official development assistance is still essential for a number of middle-income countries and that it has a role to play in targeted areas, taking into account the needs and domestic resources of these countries;

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[3] A/62/71-E/2007/46, annex.

[4] A/62/483-E/2007/90, annex.

[5] A/C.2/63/3, annex.

[6] Held on 11 and 12 March 2008 to discuss how the World Bank and the African Development Bank could better align their services to the needs of the middle-income countries in Africa.

[7] A/64/253.

9. *Calls on* the international community to continue to further undertake timely, appropriate and targeted measures to address the new and additional challenges that the current economic and financial crisis has imposed on middle-income countries, on a case-by-case basis, based on the specific needs and national priorities of each of these countries;

10. *Underlines* the need for sustained efforts towards achieving debt sustainability in middle-income countries in order to avoid a debt crisis, and to that end notes and encourages further efforts by international financial institutions to enhance facilities for them;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-sixth session, and decides to include in its provisional agenda, under the item "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries".

Draft resolution II
Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Taking into account the fact that the year 2009 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,

Recalling its resolution 63/224 of 19 December 2008,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Concerned that the current international economic, financial, energy and food crises, as well as the challenges posed by climate change, aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

1. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

2. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

Draft resolution III
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/199 of 19 December 2007 and 63/222 of 19 December 2008 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus[1] of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/199 of 19 December 2008 on social justice for a fair globalization, in which the Assembly took note with interest of the adoption of the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[3]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[5] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all,

Recognizing that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming its strong support for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into reduction of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make

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[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[3] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Recognizes* that some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and have benefited from globalization but that many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy, and recognizes also that, as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] the benefits are very unevenly shared, while the costs are unevenly distributed;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

4. *Welcomes* the joint crisis initiative launched by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in 2009 to provide coordination on social protection floors, which aims at advocating for and advising on the provision of social protection floors and public spending in ways that will both kick-start growth and support more inclusive and sustainable social and economic development;

5. *Recognizes* that policies which link economic and social development can contribute to reducing inequalities within and among countries with a view to guaranteeing that the poor and vulnerable groups maximize their benefits from economic growth and development;

6. *Notes with concern* the unprecedented rise in unemployment as a consequence of the current global financial and economic crisis, and recognizes that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and, in this regard, invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to consider assisting developing countries to implement the resolution entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact" adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, in consultation and cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

7. *Stresses* the need for all countries to harness knowledge and technology and stimulate innovation if they are to improve their competitiveness and benefit from trade and investment, and, in this regard, underlines the importance of concrete actions to facilitate transfer of technology under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms to developing countries in support of the implementation of their sustainable development strategies;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".

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[6] A/64/310.

United Nations A/64/422/Add.2

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Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 55 (see A/64/422, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 35th and 42nd meetings, on 17 November and 11 December 2009. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.35 and 42).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.37 and A/C.2/64/L.64

2. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (A/C.2/64/L.37), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, and recalling also its

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/64/422 and Add.1-3.

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resolutions 58/205 of 23 December 2003, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 60/207 of 22 December 2005, 61/209 of 20 December 2006, 62/202 of 19 December 2007 and 63/226 of 19 December 2008,

"*Welcoming* the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

"*Bearing in mind* that the return of assets is one of the main objectives and also a fundamental principle of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and that States parties to the Convention are obligated to afford one another the widest measures of cooperation and assistance in that regard,

"*Recognizing* that supportive domestic legal systems are essential in preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets,

"*Recalling* that the fight against all forms of corruption requires strong institutions at all levels, including at the local level, able to undertake efficient preventive and law enforcement measures consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapters II and III,

"*Noting* the particular concern of developing countries and countries with economies in transition regarding the return of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, in particular to countries from which they originated, consistent with the principles of the Convention, in particular chapter V, so as to enable countries to design and fund development projects in accordance with their national priorities, in view of the importance that such assets can have to their sustainable development,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the high number of Member States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard urges all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations, within the limits of their competence, that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and calls upon all States parties to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible;

"3. *Urges* Member States to combat and penalize corruption in all its forms as well as the laundering of proceeds of corruption, to prevent the transfer of illicitly acquired assets, and to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the Convention, particularly chapter V;

"4. *Condemns* corruption in all its forms, including bribery, as well as the laundering of proceeds of corruption and other forms of economic crime;

"5. *Welcomes* the holding of the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly a report on the third session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention;

"6. *Calls upon* States parties to continue to support the work carried out by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Groups on Asset

Recovery, Technical Assistance and Review of Implementation in order to facilitate the full implementation of the Convention, and the review thereof, and in this regard encourages the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention at its third session to consider the recommendations prepared by the three working groups, including the terms of reference for a review mechanism;

"7. *Affirms* the need for Member States, consistent with the Convention, to take measures to prevent the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, including to prevent the financial institutions in both countries of origin and destination from being used to transfer or receive illicit funds, as well as to assist in their recovery and to return such assets to the requesting State, consistent with the Convention;

"8. *Stresses* the importance of mutual legal assistance, and encourages Member States to enhance international cooperation, consistent with the Convention;

"9. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, consistent with the principles of the Convention, and in this regard encourages close cooperation between anti-corruption agencies, law enforcement agencies and financial intelligence units;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the Convention and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in accordance with its mandate;

"11. *Reiterates its call upon* the private sector, both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, and emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability;

"12. *Takes note* of the holding of the sixth Global Forum on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity on the theme 'Strength in unity: public-private partnership to fight corruption' in Qatar on 7 and 8 November 2009;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, a report on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence', the sub-item entitled 'Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption'."

3. At its 42nd meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (A/C.2/64/L.64), submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Mohamed Chérif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.37.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/64/L.72).

5. Also at its 42nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64 (see para. 8).

6. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Mexico made a statement (see A/C.2/64/SR.42).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.37 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 55/61 of 4 December 2000, 55/188 of 20 December 2000, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, and recalling also its resolutions 58/205 of 23 December 2003, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 60/207 of 22 December 2005, 61/209 of 20 December 2006, 62/202 of 19 December 2007 and 63/226 of 19 December 2008,

Welcoming the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1]

Recognizing that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger, and economic and sustainable development,

Recognizing also that supportive domestic legal systems are essential in preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets,

Recalling that the fight against all forms of corruption requires strong institutions at all levels, including at the local level, able to undertake efficient preventive and law enforcement measures consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapters II and III,

Acknowledging the important progress made towards the implementation of chapter V of the Convention, but recognizing that States parties continue to face challenges in asset recovery owing to, inter alia, differences in legal systems, the complexity of multijurisdictional investigations and prosecutions, lack of familiarity with mutual legal assistance procedures of other States and difficulties in identifying the flow of proceeds of corruption, and noting the particular challenges posed in recovering the proceeds of corruption in cases involving individuals who are, or have been, entrusted with prominent public functions and their family members and close associates,

Reiterating its concern about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and the values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Convinced that corruption is no longer a local matter but a transnational phenomenon that affects all societies and economies, making international cooperation to prevent and control it essential,

Convinced also that a stable and transparent environment for national and international commercial transactions in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources, and recognizing that effective efforts at all levels to prevent and combat corruption in all its forms in all countries are essential elements of an improved national and international business environment,

Mindful of the very important role that the private sector can play in fostering economic growth and development and of the active involvement of the United Nations system in facilitating the constructive participation and orderly interaction of the private sector in the development process by embracing universal principles and norms, such as honesty, transparency and accountability,

Recognizing the concern about the laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and stressing the need to address this concern consistent with the Convention,

Determined to prevent, detect and deter, in a more effective manner, international transfers of illicitly acquired assets and to strengthen international cooperation through the commitment of Member States to effective national and international action,

Concerned about the links between corruption in all its forms, including bribery, corruption-related money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime,

Noting the particular concern of developing countries and countries with economies in transition regarding the return of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, in particular to countries from which they originated, consistent with the principles of the Convention, in particular chapter V, so as to enable countries to design and fund development projects in accordance with their national priorities, in view of the importance that such assets can have to their sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the significant number of Member States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1] and in this regard urges all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations, within the limits of their competence, that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and calls upon all States parties to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible;

3. *Expresses concern* about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and in this regard reiterates its commitment to preventing and combating corrupt practices at all levels, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

[2] A/64/122.

4. *Urges* Member States to combat and penalize corruption in all its forms as well as the laundering of proceeds of corruption, to prevent the transfer of illicitly acquired assets, and to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the Convention, particularly chapter V;

5. *Condemns* corruption in all its forms, including bribery, as well as the laundering of proceeds of corruption and other forms of economic crime;

6. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly a report on the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention;

7. *Stresses* the need for transparency in financial institutions, invites Member States to work on the identification and tracing of financial flows linked to corruption, the freezing or seizing of assets derived from corruption and the return of such assets, consistent with the Convention, and encourages the promotion of human and institutional capacity-building in this regard;

8. *Welcomes* the successful outcome of the third session of the Conference of the States Parties, especially the establishment by consensus of a review mechanism for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and calls upon States parties to fully implement the outcomes of the Conference;

9. *Calls*, in particular, for the rapid and effective implementation of the mechanism for the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by all States parties, and, where appropriate, relevant stakeholders, in accordance with the terms of reference of the mechanism;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Groups on Asset Recovery, Technical Assistance and Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the open-ended dialogue with international organizations, including the Institutional Integrity Initiative, and calls upon States parties to the Convention to support the work of the newly established Implementation Review Group, including its work on technical assistance, and the newly established Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention of Corruption, as well as the continuing work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery;

11. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the decision of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to accept the offer by the Governments of Morocco and Panama to host its fourth and fifth sessions in 2011 and 2013, respectively;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws and taken other positive measures in the fight against corruption in all its forms, including in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws and to implement effective measures at the national level and, in accordance with domestic laws and policies, at the local level, to prevent and combat corruption;

13. *Affirms* the need for Member States, consistent with the Convention, to take measures to prevent the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, including to prevent the financial institutions in both countries of origin and destination from being used to transfer or receive illicit funds, as well as to assist in their recovery and to return such assets to the requesting State, consistent with the Convention;

14. *Urges* all Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption;

15. *Stresses* the importance of mutual legal assistance, and encourages Member States to enhance international cooperation, consistent with the Convention;

16. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, consistent with the principles of the Convention, and in this regard encourages close cooperation between anti-corruption agencies, law enforcement agencies and financial intelligence units;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the Convention and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, and also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the new mechanism for the review of implementation of the Convention is adequately funded, in line with the resolution adopted by the Conference of the States Parties;[3]

18. *Reiterates its call upon* the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, notes in this context the role that the Global Compact can play in fighting corruption and promoting transparency, and emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability;

19. *Takes note* of the holding of the sixth Global Forum on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity on the theme "Strength in unity: public-private partnership to fight corruption" in Qatar on 7 and 8 November 2009;

20. *Requests* the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery in accordance with chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, consistent with the principles of the Convention, and to support national efforts in formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and private sectors;

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[3] See CAC/COSP/2009/L.9.

21. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank, takes note of its cooperation with relevant partners, including the International Centre for Asset Recovery, and encourages coordination among existing initiatives;

22. *Takes note* of the partnership between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Government of Austria, with the support of the European Anti-Fraud Agency to establish the International Anti-Corruption Academy, to serve as a centre of excellence for education, training and academic research in the field of anti-corruption, including in the area of asset recovery;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, a report on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption".

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Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 55 (see A/64/422, para. 2). Action on sub-item (c) was taken at the 30th, 33rd, 37th and 38th meetings, on 3, 10 and 25 November and 1 December 2009. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.30, 33, 37 and 38).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.8 and Rev.1

2. At the 30th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Israel, Japan, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures" (A/C.2/64/L.8), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, 57/239 of 20 December 2002 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and 58/199 of 23 December 2003 on the creation of a global

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/64/422 and Add.1-3.

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culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001, 57/53 of 22 November 2002, 58/32 of 8 December 2003, 59/61 of 3 December 2004, 60/45 of 8 December 2005, 61/54 of 6 December 2006, 62/17 of 5 December 2007 and 63/37 of 2 December 2008 on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

"*Recalling further* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 (first phase) and in Tunis from 16 to 18 November (second phase), in which States recognized that freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge are essential for today's information society and beneficial to development, and that, because confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies are among the main pillars of the information society, a robust global culture of cybersecurity needs to be encouraged, promoted, developed and vigorously implemented,

"*Recognizing* the increasingly indispensable contribution made by networked information technologies to most of the essential functions of daily life, commerce and the provision of goods and services, research, innovation and entrepreneurship, and to the free flow of information among individuals, organizations and Governments,

"*Noting* that Governments, businesses, civil society and individuals are increasingly reliant upon a global network of information infrastructures, and that such reliance will only increase,

"*Noting also* that gaps in access to and the use of information technologies by States can diminish their social and economic prosperity, and noting especially the needs of less developed countries in the areas of cybersecurity best practices and training,

"*Expressing concern* that threats to the reliable functioning of critical information infrastructures and to the integrity of the information carried over those networks are growing in both sophistication and gravity, affecting domestic, national and international welfare,

"*Affirming* that the security of critical information infrastructures is a responsibility Governments must address systematically and an area in which they must lead nationally, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, who in turn must be aware of relevant risks, preventive measures and effective responses in a manner appropriate to their respective roles,

"*Recognizing* that national efforts should be supported by national, regional and international information-sharing and collaboration, so as to confront effectively the increasingly transnational nature of such threats,

"*Noting* the work of relevant regional and international organizations on enhancing cybersecurity, especially those that have encouraged national efforts and have fostered international cooperation,

"*Noting also* the 2009 report of the International Telecommunication Union entitled 'Securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity', which focused on a comprehensive national approach to cybersecurity consistent with free speech, the free flow of information and due process of law,

"*Recognizing* that national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures benefit from a periodic assessment of their progress,

"1. *Invites* Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, summaries of their key initiatives on cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures, so as to highlight national achievements and best practices, lessons learned and areas for further action;

"2. *Offers* Members States, in this regard, the attached national cybersecurity self-assessment survey as a possible tool to aid them, where appropriate, in reviewing national efforts on cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures;

"3. *Invites* all Member States that have developed strategies to deal with cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures to inform the Secretary-General, by the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of best practices and measures that could assist other Member States, regional and international organizations, private-sector and civil society stakeholders in their efforts to create a global culture of cybersecurity.

"Annex

"Self-assessment tool for national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures

"*Taking stock of cybersecurity needs and strategies*

"1. Evaluate the role of information and communications technologies in your national economy, national security, critical infrastructures (such as transportation, water and food supplies, public health, energy, finance, emergency services) and civil society.

"2. Determine the cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection risks to your economy, national security, critical infrastructures and civil society that must be managed.

"3. Understand the vulnerabilities of the networks in use, the relative levels of threat faced by each sector at present, and the current management plan; note how changes in economic environment, national security priorities and civil society needs affect these calculations.

"4. Determine the goals of your national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection strategy, describe its goals, current level of implementation, measures that exist to gauge its progress, its relation to other national policy objectives, and how such a strategy fits within regional and international initiatives.

"*Stakeholder roles and responsibilities*

"5. Determine key stakeholders with a role in cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection and describe the role of each in the development of relevant policies and operations, including:

- "• National Government ministries or agencies, noting primary points of contact and responsibilities of each;
- "• Other government (local and regional) participants;
- "• Non-government actors, including industry, civil society and academia;
- "• Individual citizens, noting whether average users of the Internet have access to basic training in avoiding threats online and whether there is a national awareness-raising campaign regarding cybersecurity.

"*Policy processes and participation*

"6. Identify formal and informal venues that currently exist for Government-industry collaboration in the development of cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection policy and operations; determine participants, role(s) and objectives, methods for obtaining and addressing input, and its adequacy in achieving relevant cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

"7. Identify forums or structures that may further be needed to integrate the Government and non-government perspectives and knowledge necessary to realize national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

"*Public-private cooperation*

"8. Collect all actions taken and plans to develop collaboration between government and the private sector, including any arrangements for information-sharing and incident management.

"9. Collect all current and planned initiatives to promote shared interests and address common challenges among both critical infrastructure participants and private-sector actors mutually dependent on the same interconnected critical infrastructure.

"*Incident management and recovery*

"10. Identify the agency in your Government that serves as the coordinator for incident management, including capability for watch, warning, response and recovery functions; the cooperating Government agencies; non-governmental cooperating participants, including industry and other partners; and any arrangements in place for cooperation and trusted information-sharing.

"11. Separately, identify your national-level computer incident response capacity, including any computer incident response team with national responsibilities and its roles and responsibilities, including existing tools and procedures for the protection of Government computer networks, and existing

tools and procedures for the dissemination of incident-management information.

"12. Identify networks and processes of international cooperation that may enhance incident response and contingency planning, identifying partners and arrangements for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, where appropriate.

"*Legal frameworks*

"13. Review and update legal authorities (including those related to cybercrime, privacy, data protection, commercial law, digital signatures and encryption) that may be outdated or obsolete as a result of the rapid uptake of and dependence upon new information and communication technologies, and use regional and international conventions, arrangements and precedents in these reviews. Determine whether your State is a party to, or plans to accede to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, or plans to adopt commensurate laws.

"14. Determine the current status of national cybercrime authorities and procedures, including legal authorities and national cybercrime units, and the level of understanding among prosecutors, judges and legislators of cybercrime issues.

"15. Assess the adequacy of current legal codes and authorities in addressing the current and future challenges of cybercrime, and of cyberspace more generally.

"16. Examine whether your State participates in international efforts to combat cybercrime, such as the 24/7 Cybercrime Point of Contact Network, and determine to what extent doing so would further national cybersecurity goals.

"17. Determine the requirements for your national law enforcement agencies to cooperate with international counterparts to investigate transnational cybercrime in those instances in which infrastructure is situated or perpetrators reside in your national territory, but victims reside elsewhere.

"*Developing a global culture of cybersecurity*

"18. Summarize actions taken and plans to develop a national culture of cybersecurity referred to in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 57/239 and 58/199, including implementation of a cybersecurity plan for Government-operated systems, national awareness-raising programmes, outreach programmes to, among others, children and individual users, and national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection training requirements."

3. At its 37th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures" (A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1), submitted by the United States, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nigeria, Panama,

Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States orally corrected the draft resolution.

6. Also at the 37th meeting, Greece, India, Jamaica and Lithuania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1, as orally corrected (see para. 14, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.17 and A/C.2/64/L.49

8. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development" (A/C.2/64/L.17), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/205 of 22 December 2005 and 62/201 of 19 December 2007,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 61/207 of 20 December 2006 and its reference to science and technology,

"*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006,

"*Recognizing* the vital role that science and technology, including environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation and improve productivity and competitiveness,

"*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling also* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

"*Recognizing* that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advances and can enhance their productive capacity,

"*Underscoring* the role that traditional knowledge can play in technological development, and in the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

"*Acknowledging* the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries in accessing the potential benefits of information and communications technologies,

"*Welcoming* the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"*Reaffirming* the need to enhance the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,

"*Noting with appreciation* the collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in establishing a network of centres of excellence in science and technology for developing countries and in designing and carrying out science, technology and innovation policy reviews,

"*Taking note with interest* of the establishment of the inter-agency cooperation network on biotechnology, UN-Biotech, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/8 of 24 July 2009 on science and technology for development,

"1. *Reaffirms* its commitment:

"(a) To strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

"(b) To promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to, and development, transfer and diffusion of, technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

"(c) To assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

"(d) To promote and support greater efforts to develop the technology for renewable sources of energy, such as solar, biomass, hydro, wind and geothermal energy;

"(e) To implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

"(f) To support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

"2. *Recognizes* that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of developing countries in the global economy;

"3. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum within which to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and to address within its mandate, in accordance with Council resolution 2006/46, the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technologies and environmental management;

"4. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies;

"5. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies;

"6. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen and foster investment in research and development for environmentally sound technologies and to promote the involvement of the business and financial sectors in the development of those technologies, and invites the international community to support those efforts;

"7. *Encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of regional, subregional and interregional joint research and development projects by, where feasible, mobilizing existing scientific and research and development resources and by networking sophisticated scientific facilities and research equipment;

"8. *Encourages* the international community to continue to facilitate, in view of the difference in level of development between countries, an adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to, and acquisition of technology for developing countries, under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms, in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare for the benefit of society;

"9. *Calls for* continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technologies at the service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities, involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies."

9. At its 38th meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development" (A/C.2/64/L.49), submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Mohamed Cherif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.17.

10. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chairperson, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceeded to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.49.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.49 contained no programme budget implications.

12. Also at the 38th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.49 (see para. 14, draft resolution II).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.49, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.17 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, 57/239 of 20 December 2002 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and 58/199 of 23 December 2003 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001, 57/53 of 22 November 2002, 58/32 of 8 December 2003, 59/61 of 3 December 2004, 60/45 of 8 December 2005, 61/54 of 6 December 2006, 62/17 of 5 December 2007 and 63/37 of 2 December 2008 on developments with respect to information technologies in the context of international security,

Recalling further the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in 2003 (first phase) and in 2005 (second phase),[1]

Recognizing that confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies are among the main pillars of the information society and that a robust global culture of cybersecurity needs to be encouraged, promoted, developed and vigorously implemented,

Recognizing also the increasing contribution made by networked information technologies to many of the essential functions of daily life, commerce and the provision of goods and services, research, innovation and entrepreneurship, and to the free flow of information among individuals and organizations, Governments, business and civil society,

Recognizing further that, in a manner appropriate to their roles, Governments, business, other organizations and individual owners and users of information technologies must assume responsibility for and take steps to enhance the security of these information technologies,

Recognizing the importance of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum as a multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss various matters, including, inter alia, public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet, and reiterating that all Governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet,

[1] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

Reaffirming the continuing need to enhance cooperation, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues,

Recognizing that each country will determine its own critical information infrastructures,

Reaffirming the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies to promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, recognizing that gaps in access to and use of information technologies by States can diminish their economic prosperity, and reaffirming also the effectiveness of cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of information technology and in creating a global culture of cybersecurity,

Stressing the need for enhanced efforts to close the digital divide in order to achieve universal access to information and communication technologies and to protect critical information infrastructures by facilitating the transfer of information technology and capacity-building to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in the area of cybersecurity best practices and training,

Expressing concern that threats to the reliable functioning of critical information infrastructures and to the integrity of the information carried over those networks are growing in both sophistication and gravity, affecting domestic, national and international welfare,

Affirming that the security of critical information infrastructures is a responsibility Governments must address systematically and an area in which they must lead nationally, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, who in turn must be aware of relevant risks, preventive measures and effective responses in a manner appropriate to their respective roles,

Recognizing that national efforts should be supported by international information-sharing and collaboration, so as to effectively confront the increasingly transnational nature of such threats,

Noting the work of relevant regional and international organizations on enhancing cybersecurity, and reiterating their role in encouraging national efforts and fostering international cooperation,

Noting also the 2009 report of the International Telecommunication Union on securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity, which focused on a comprehensive national approach to cybersecurity consistent with free speech, the free flow of information and due process of law,

Recognizing that national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures benefit from a periodic assessment of their progress,

1. *Invites* Member States to use, if and when they deem appropriate, the annexed voluntary self-assessment tool for national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures in order to assist in assessing their efforts to protect their critical information infrastructures and strengthen their cybersecurity, so as to

highlight areas for further action, with the goal of increasing the global culture of cybersecurity;

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations that have developed strategies to deal with cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures to share their best practices and measures that could assist other Member States in their efforts to facilitate the achievement of cybersecurity by providing such information to the Secretary-General for compilation and dissemination to Member States.

Annex

Voluntary self-assessment tool for national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures[2]

Taking stock of cybersecurity needs and strategies

1. Assess the role of information and communications technologies in your national economy, national security, critical infrastructures (such as transportation, water and food supplies, public health, energy, finance, emergency services) and civil society.

2. Determine the cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection risks to your economy, national security, critical infrastructures and civil society that must be managed.

3. Understand the vulnerabilities of the networks in use, the relative levels of threat faced by each sector at present and the current management plan; note how changes in the economic environment, national security priorities and civil society needs affect these calculations.

4. Determine the goals of the national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection strategy; describe its goals, the current level of implementation, measures that exist to gauge its progress, its relation to other national policy objectives and how such a strategy fits within regional and international initiatives.

Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

5. Determine key stakeholders with a role in cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection and describe the role of each in the development of relevant policies and operations, including:

- National Government ministries or agencies, noting primary points of contact and responsibilities of each;
- Other government (local and regional) participants;
- Non-governmental actors, including industry, civil society and academia;
- Individual citizens, noting whether average users of the Internet have access to basic training in avoiding threats online and whether there is a national awareness-raising campaign regarding cybersecurity.

[2] This is a voluntary tool that may be used by Member States, in part or in its entirety, if and when they deem appropriate, in order to assist in their efforts to protect their critical information infrastructures and strengthen their cybersecurity.

Policy processes and participation

6. Identify formal and informal venues that currently exist for Government-industry collaboration in the development of cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection policy and operations; determine participants, role(s) and objectives, methods for obtaining and addressing input, and adequacy in achieving relevant cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

7. Identify forums or structures that may further be needed to integrate the government and non-government perspectives and knowledge necessary to realize national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

Public-private cooperation

8. Collect all actions taken and plans to develop collaboration between government and the private sector, including any arrangements for information-sharing and incident management.

9. Collect all current and planned initiatives to promote shared interests and address common challenges among both critical infrastructure participants and private-sector actors mutually dependent on the same interconnected critical infrastructure.

Incident management and recovery

10. Identify the Government agency that serves as the coordinator for incident management, including capability for watch, warning, response and recovery functions; the cooperating Government agencies; non-governmental cooperating participants, including industry and other partners; and any arrangements in place for cooperation and trusted information-sharing.

11. Separately, identify national-level computer incident response capacity, including any computer incident response team with national responsibilities and its roles and responsibilities, including existing tools and procedures for the protection of Government computer networks, and existing tools and procedures for the dissemination of incident-management information.

12. Identify networks and processes of international cooperation that may enhance incident response and contingency planning, identifying partners and arrangements for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, where appropriate.

Legal frameworks

13. Review and update legal authorities (including those related to cybercrime, privacy, data protection, commercial law, digital signatures and encryption) that may be outdated or obsolete as a result of the rapid uptake of and dependence upon new information and communications technologies, and use regional and international conventions, arrangements and precedents in these reviews. Ascertain whether your country has developed necessary legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, noting existing frameworks, for example, General Assembly resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and regional initiatives, including the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime.

14. Determine the current status of national cybercrime authorities and procedures, including legal authorities and national cybercrime units, and the level of understanding among prosecutors, judges and legislators of cybercrime issues.

15. Assess the adequacy of current legal codes and authorities in addressing the current and future challenges of cybercrime, and of cyberspace more generally.

16. Examine national participation in international efforts to combat cybercrime, such as the round-the-clock Cybercrime Point of Contact Network.

17. Determine the requirements for national law enforcement agencies to cooperate with international counterparts to investigate transnational cybercrime in those instances in which infrastructure is situated or perpetrators reside in national territory, but victims reside elsewhere.

Developing a global culture of cybersecurity

18. Summarize actions taken and plans to develop a national culture of cybersecurity referred to in General Assembly resolutions 57/239 and 58/199, including implementation of a cybersecurity plan for Government-operated systems, national awareness-raising programmes, outreach programmes to, among others, children and individual users, and national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection training requirements.

Draft resolution II
Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/205 of 22 December 2005 and 62/201 of 19 December 2007,

Recalling also its resolution 61/207 of 20 December 2006 and its reference to science and technology,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and 2009/8 of 24 July 2009,

Recognizing the vital role that science and technology, including environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation and improve productivity and competitiveness,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[2]

Recognizing that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advances and can enhance their productive capacity,

Underscoring the role that traditional knowledge can play in technological development, and in the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

Acknowledging the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries in accessing the potential benefits of information and communications technologies,

Encouraging continued efforts towards the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,[3]

Reaffirming the need to enhance the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in establishing a network of centres of excellence in science and technology for developing countries and in designing and carrying out science, technology and innovation policy reviews,

Taking note with interest of the establishment of the inter-agency cooperation network on biotechnology, UN-Biotech, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development,[4]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

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[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See A/60/687 and A/C.2/59/3, annex, chap. I.

[3] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[4] A/64/168.

Encouraging the development of initiatives to promote private sector engagement in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation,

1. *Reaffirms its commitment*:

(a) To strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(b) To promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to, and development, transfer and diffusion of, technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

(c) To assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

(d) To promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, including appropriate technology;

(e) To implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

(f) To support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

2. *Recognizes* that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of developing countries in the global economy;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum within which to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society[2] and to address within its mandate, in accordance with Council resolution 2006/46, the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technologies and environmental management;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies;

6. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen and foster investment in research and development for environmentally sound technologies and to promote the involvement of the business and financial sectors in the development of those technologies, and invites the international community to support those efforts;

7. *Encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of regional, subregional and interregional joint research and development projects by, where feasible, mobilizing existing scientific and research and development resources and by networking sophisticated scientific facilities and research equipment;

8. *Encourages* the international community to continue to facilitate, in view of the difference in level of development between countries, an adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to and acquisition of technology for developing countries, under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms, in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare for the benefit of society;

9. *Calls for* continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technologies at the service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities, involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 56

Groups of countries in special situations

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled:

> "Groups of countries in special situations:
>
> "(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
>
> "(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on the item at its 14th and 15th meetings, on 20 October 2009. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.14 and 15). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 7th meetings, from 5 to 7 October (see A/C.2/64/SR.2-7). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be provided in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/64/423 and Add.1 and 2.

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Item 56
Groups of countries in special situations

Letter dated 30 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the thirty-third annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2009 (A/64/489)

Item 56 (a)
Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/64/80-E/2009/79 and Corr.1)

Letter dated 8 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the Secretary-General transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the least developed countries on 29 September 2009 (A/C.2/64/3)

Item 56 (b)
Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/64/268)

Letter dated 5 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the Rules of Procedure of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries, adopted by the Group on 25 September 2009 (A/C.2/64/5)

4. At the 14th meeting, on 20 October, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States made an introductory statement (under sub-items (a) and (b)) (see A/C.2/64/SR.14).

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 56 (a)

Groups of countries in special situations: Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 56 (see A/64/423, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 24th and 38th meetings, on 28 October and 1 December 2009. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.24 and 38).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.7 and A/C.2/64/L.48

2. At the 24th meeting, on 28 October, after the Secretary of the Committee made an oral correction, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries" (A/C.2/64/L.7), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,
>
> "*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/64/423 and Add.1 and 2.

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"*Recalling further* its resolution 61/1 of 19 September 2006 entitled 'Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010',

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/227, in which it decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011 at a high level,

"*Welcoming* the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in New York on 29 September 2009,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/31 of 31 July 2009 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,

"*Recalling also* the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,

"*Recalling further* the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, where it was recognized that the economic and social progress achieved by least developed countries in recent years is being threatened by the global economic and financial crisis and that support for them therefore needs to be increased,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;

"2. *Takes note also* of the progress being made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"3. *Welcomes and accepts with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Turkey to host the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"4. *Decides* to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in the first half of 2011 for a duration of five days, at a venue and time to be determined in consultation with the host Government;

"5. *Decides also* that the meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee envisaged in paragraph 5 of resolution 63/227 will be organized in New York in two parts, in the third quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011, each for five working days;

"6. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference, as requested in its resolution 63/227, to ensure timely preparations for the Conference and to further mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

"7. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in her capacity as convenor of the United Nations Development Group, in coordination with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to ensure the full involvement of United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the preparations for the Conference, in particular country-level preparations;

"8. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of the least developed country representatives in both the preparatory process and the conference itself;

"9. *Recognizes* the importance of the contributions of civil society and the private sector to the Conference and its preparatory process, stresses, in this regard, the need for their active participation, including those from the least developed countries, and invites donors to make appropriate contributions for that purpose;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to take the necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other appropriate initiatives to enhance public awareness in favour of the Conference, including by highlighting its objectives and its significance;

"11. *Emphasizes* the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the Conference and the implementation of and follow-up to its outcome, and calls on the Governments of the least developed countries to submit their reports in a timely manner;

"12. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in close coordination and cooperation with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to provide the necessary substantive and organizational preparations and to organize the regional-level preparatory review meetings in the context of the 2010 annual sessions of their respective commissions, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/227;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 as well as on the implementation of the present resolution, including a report on the state of the substantive, organizational and logistic preparations for the Conference."

3 At its 38th meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries" (A/C.2/64/L.48), submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Dragan Mićić (Serbia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.7.

4. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chairperson, the Committee agreed to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceeded to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.48.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications arising from draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.48.

6. Also at its 38th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.48 (see para. 8).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.48, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.7 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling its resolution 61/1 of 19 September 2006, entitled "Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

Recalling also its resolution 63/227 of 10 March 2009, in which it decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011 at a high level,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration[5] adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in New York on 29 September 2009,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/31 of 31 July 2009 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,

Recalling also the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[6] as an initiative owned and led by the least developed countries,

Recalling further the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[7] where it was recognized that the economic and social progress achieved by the least developed countries in recent years is being threatened by the global economic and financial crisis and that, in order to adequately respond to the crisis, developing countries, especially the least developed countries, will need a larger share of any additional resources, both short-term liquidity and long-term development financing,

Reaffirming that the Programme of Action for the decade 2001-2010 constitutes a fundamental framework for a strong global partnership, whose goal is

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[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[2] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] A/C.2/64/3, annex.

[6] A/61/117, annex I.

[7] Resolution 63/303, annex.

to accelerate sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in the least developed countries,

Urging the least developed countries to strengthen country ownership in the implementation of the Programme of Action by, inter alia, translating its goals and targets into specific measures within their national development frameworks and poverty eradication strategies, including, where they exist, poverty reduction strategy papers, promoting broad-based and inclusive dialogue on development with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, and enhancing domestic resource mobilization and aid management,

Urging also development partners to fully implement, in a timely manner, commitments in the Programme of Action, and to exercise individual best efforts to continue to increase their financial and technical support for its implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[8]

2. *Also takes note* of the progress being made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

3. *Welcomes and accepts with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Turkey to host the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

4. *Decides* to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in the first half of 2011 for a duration of five days, from within existing resources, at a venue and time to be determined in consultation with the host Government;

5. *Also decides* that the meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee envisaged in paragraph 5 of resolution 63/227 will be organized in New York in two parts, during the periods from 10 to 14 January 2011 and from 18 to 25 April 2011, each of five working days;

6. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference, as requested in its resolution 63/227, to ensure effective, efficient and timely preparations for the Conference and to further mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

7. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, and funds and programmes, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to provide necessary support and actively contribute to the preparatory process and to the Conference itself;

[8] A/64/80-E/2009/79 and Corr.1.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, as appropriate, the full involvement of resident coordinators and country teams in preparations for the Conference, in particular in country- and regional-level preparations;

9. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including parliaments, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to the Conference and its preparatory process, stresses, in this regard, the need for their active participation, including those from the least developed countries, and invites donors to make appropriate contributions for that purpose;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to take the necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other appropriate initiatives to enhance public awareness in favour of the Conference, including by highlighting its objectives and its significance;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the Conference and the implementation of and follow-up to its outcome, and calls on the Governments of the least developed countries to submit their reports in a timely manner;

13. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in close coordination and cooperation with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to provide the necessary substantive and organizational preparations and to organize the regional-level preparatory review meetings in the context of the annual sessions of 2010 of their respective commissions, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/227;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 as well as on the implementation of the present resolution, including a report on the state of the substantive, organizational and logistic preparations for the Conference.

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Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Denise **McQuade** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 56 (see A/64/423, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 33rd and 37th meetings, on 10 and 25 November 2009. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/64/SR.33 and 37).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.18 and A/C.2/64/L.45

2. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, as well as Kazakhstan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation" (A/C.2/64/L.18), which read:

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/64/423 and Add.1 and 2.

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Please recycle

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007 and 63/228 of 19 December 2008,

"*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling further* the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,

"*Recognizing* that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

"*Expressing support* to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

"*Reaffirming* that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

"*Taking note* of the Communiqué of the Eighth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2009,

"*Recalling* the New Partnership for Africa's Development, an initiative for accelerating regional economic cooperation and development, as many landlocked and transit developing countries are located in Africa,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

"2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

"3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

"4. *Further reaffirms* its full commitment to address urgently the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, as contained in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;

"5. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and multilateral financial and development institutions to accelerate the implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review;

"6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized in international trade, which prevents them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development, and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"7. *Calls upon* donors and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions, in particular the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

"8. *Expresses concern* that the vulnerabilities of the landlocked developing countries exacerbate the negative effects of the current multiple global crises on them, including the economic and financial, food security and climate change crises, and calls on the international community to provide additional and predictable development assistance to assist landlocked developing countries in protecting the advances made towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action;

"9. *Underscores* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action and notes that the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations on trade facilitation are particularly important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs;

"10. *Calls upon* the development partners to effectively operationalize the Aid for Trade Initiative so as to support trade facilitation measures and trade-related technical assistance, as well as the diversification of export products through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and private sector involvement in landlocked developing countries;

"11. *Encourages* the international community to enhance efforts to facilitate access to and encourage the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology;

"12. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

"13. *Encourages* landlocked and transit developing countries to strengthen cooperation, with the necessary support of the international community in harmonizing trade and transit transport facilitation procedures;

"14. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations, and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

"15. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

"16. *Welcomes* the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, and urges donors, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and other relevant international and regional organizations, to assist the landlocked developing countries in achieving the objectives of the international think tank;

"17. *Encourages* donors and the international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

"19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled 'Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation'."

3. At its 37th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation" (A/C.2/64/L.45), submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Dragan Mićić (Serbia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.18.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Dragan Mićić (Serbia) (see A/C.2/64/SR.37).

6. Also at its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.45 (see para. 9).

7. After the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.45, a statement was made by the representative of Kazakhstan (see A/C.2/64/SR.37).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.45, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.18 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007 and 63/228 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling further the Almaty Declaration[3] and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[4]

Recalling its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the Eighth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2009,[5]

Recalling the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[6] an initiative for accelerating regional economic cooperation and development, as many landlocked and transit developing countries are located in Africa,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[4] Ibid., annex I.

[5] A/C.2/64/4, annex.

[6] A/57/304, annex.

Expressing support to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for establishing effective transit systems rests with the landlocked and transit developing countries,

Reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[7]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Calls upon* landlocked and transit developing countries to take all appropriate measures, as set out in the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,[8] to speed up the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[4]

5. *Reaffirms* its full commitment to address urgently the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, as contained in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;

6. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and multilateral financial and development institutions to accelerate the implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review;

7. *Acknowledges* that landlocked and transit developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have strengthened their policy and governance reform efforts and that donor countries, financial and development institutions and international and regional organizations have paid greater attention to the establishment of efficient transit systems;

8. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized in international trade, which prevents them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth

[7] A/64/268

[8] See resolution 63/2.

and development, and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems and achieve their development goals, including the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Expresses concern* that the economic growth and social well-being of landlocked developing countries remain very vulnerable to external shocks and to the multiple challenges the international community faces, and stresses the need for the international community to enhance development assistance to landlocked developing countries;

10. *Calls upon* donors and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

11. *Stresses* the need to attract private investment, including foreign direct investment, and that private sector participation through co-financing can play a catalytic role in this regard, and recalls that, notwithstanding the increase of flows in foreign direct investment, private sector involvement in infrastructure development still has a considerable potential;

12. *Underscores* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, and notes that the ongoing World Trade Organization Doha Round negotiations on trade facilitation, particularly on the relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, such as those referred to in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, are important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs;

13. *Calls upon* the development partners to effectively operationalize the Aid for Trade Initiative so as to support trade facilitation measures and trade-related technical assistance, as well as the diversification of export products through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and private-sector involvement in landlocked developing countries;

14. *Encourages* the international community to enhance efforts to facilitate access to and encourage the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology;

15. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

16. *Encourages* landlocked and transit developing countries to pursue the harmonization of trade and transit transport facilitation procedures and to continue to make efforts to accede to relevant multilateral conventions in the area of transit transport and trade;

17. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations, and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

18. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

19. *Welcomes* the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, and invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, Member States as well as relevant international and regional organizations to assist the landlocked developing countries in implementing the activities of the international think tank;

20. *Encourages* donors and the international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;[3]

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".